ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Plant Abstract Element Code: PMPOA1B010

Data Sensitivity: No

CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE

NAME: Cathestecum erectum Vasey & Hack.

COMMON NAME: False grama, cathestecum

SYNONYMS: Bouteloua erecta (Vasey & Hack.) Columbus

FAMILY: Poaceae

AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Vasey and Hackel, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 11: 37, pl.

45. 1884.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bone Spring (Tornillo Cr.), between El Paso and Presidio, Texas, USA.

TYPE SPECIMEN: LT: US-884020. V. Harvard, 2, Aug 1883. ILT: US 884019.

TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS: Only species in the genus *Cathestecum*, which is 1 of 270

genera in the family Poaceae.

DESCRIPTION: Low tufted perennial grass with wiry, spreading, stoloniferous culms and slender, erect flowering culms 10-30 cm (4-12 in), mostly 24 cm (9.45 in). Leaves mostly fascicled, the blades short, narrow and flat, usually glabrous except for a tuft of long hairs in the vicinity of the ligule and occasional long hairs scattered on the axial surface. Spicate inflorescence branches mostly four to eight per culm, ovoid, and 5-7 mm long; rachis very short, more or less densely long-hairy. Glumes unequal, one-nerved, the large outer ones (the second glume of each spikelet) usually densely hairy at least at the base; lower, reduced spikelets with a large sterile floret below and a slightly smaller staminate floret above, these mostly 2-3 mm long. Lemmas of all spikelets similar, usually three- but occasionally five- or seven-nerved, more or less lobed, the sterile ones usually more deeply so than the fertile, the nerves usually extended into short awns, these sometimes strongly divergent; nerves of the palea often extended into awns. (Gould 1951, reprinted 1973; and Hitchcock 1971).

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION:

ILLUSTRATIONS: B&W line drawing of plant and spikelet (TAMU, accessed 2002:

http://www.csdl.tamu.edu/FLORA/image/k4438600.htm).

B&W line drawing (Hitchcock, 1971: fig. 790).

Line drawing (in Hitchcock 1950, in http://plants.usda.gov)

Color photo of Isotype collection (in

http://scisun.nybg.org:8890/searchdb/owa/wwwcatalog.detail_list?this_id=4370871)

TOTAL RANGE: Known from north-central Sonora, southern Arizona, east to Trans-Pecos Texas, and south through much of Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA: Ragged Top Mountain, Pima County.

SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS

GROWTH FORM: Low tufted perennial grass.

PHENOLOGY:

BIOLOGY:

HABITAT: Over its range, *C. erectum* is common on dry, rocky hills and plains, in tropical and subtropical communities.

ELEVATION: 760 m (2,525 ft) in Arizona.

EXPOSURE:

SUBSTRATE: Silty to heavy clay soil on rocky, high-feldspar quartzite rubble, in Arizona.

PLANT COMMUNITY: Populations in Arizona associated with *Carnegiea gigantea* (saguaro), *Encelia farinosa* (goldenhills), and *Hibiscus denudatus* (desert hibiscus).

POPULATION HISTORY AND TRENDS: In Arizona, occasional in some areas, but dense with relatively continuous populations up to a hectare in others.

SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS: None **STATE STATUS:** None

OTHER STATUS: None (USDI, BLM AZ 2005)

[Bureau of Land Management Sensitive (USDI,

BLM 2000)]

MANAGEMENT FACTORS:

PROTECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN:

SUGGESTED PROJECTS:

LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP:

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

REFERENCES:

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MAJOR KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUALS:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Revised: 2002-04-18 (SMS)

2004-09-30 (SMS)

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